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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/575,776	04/13/2006	Masahiro Yoshioka	0760-0353PUS1	3792	
2292 7590 0429/2009 BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747			EXAM	EXAMINER	
			PAK, HANNAH J		
FALLS CHUI	RCH, VA 22040-0747		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1796		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			04/29/2009	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Application No. Applicant(s) 10/575,776 YOSHIOKA ET AL. Office Action Summary Examiner Art Unit Hannah Pak 1796 -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS. WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 April 2009. 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final. 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. Disposition of Claims 4) Claim(s) 1-9.11-15 and 17-25 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-9, 11-15, and 17-25 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are; a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abevance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S5/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date ______.

Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

- 1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 04/13/2009 has been entered.
- All outstanding rejections, except for those maintained below, are withdrawn in light of applicant's amendment filed on 04/13/2009.
- The text of those actions of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- Claims 1-4, 8-15, and 19-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukamoto et al. (Machine Translation of JP 2000-143985).

With respect to claims 1-3, 9, 11-12, and 19-20, Tsukamoto et al. disclose a black coating composition containing titanic acid nitrides or titanium black (titanium

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nitride oxide), a solvent, and a resin, which is useful for making black matrices (Paragraphs 11 and 21). The black coating composition may also comprise various additives, including carbon black and has the X-ray intensity ratio R having the formula below (Paragraphs 9 and 11-12):

$$R=I_3/\{I_3+1.8x(I_1+1.8xI_2)\};$$

wherein R is 0.28 or more, I₁ represents the maximum diffraction line intensity of the titanic acid nitrides when the angle of diffraction 2 theta, determined by using a X line source CuK alpha rays, is 25-26 degrees, I₂ represents the maximum diffraction line intensity of the titanic acid nitrides when the angle of diffraction 2 theta is 27-28 degrees, and I₃ represents the maximum diffraction intensity of the titanic acid nitrides when the angle of diffraction 2 theta is 36-38 degrees. As is apparent from the above, R corresponds to the claimed R₁ and embraces a value inclusive of the claimed R₁ value. I₃ is identical to the claimed I₃. I₁ and I₂ values, therefore, necessarily overlap with the claimed I₁ and I₂ values, i.e., the claimed R₂ value, to arrive at the R value of 0.28 or more.

As to claims 4, 8, 13, ad 14-15, Tsukamoto et al. further teach employing polyimide resin or acrylic resin in the black coating composition (Paragraph 17). The black coating composition has the preferred weight black coating composition ratio of the titanic acid nitride/polyimide resin is in the range of 90/10-40/60 (Paragraph 18) and the preferred optical density (OD value) of 3.0 or more per 1 micrometer of film pressure (Paragraph 14).

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Moreover, as to claims 21 and 22-25, Tsukamoto et al. teach using a resin black matrix to obtain a light (color) for a liquid crystal display (Paragraphs 25-28).

Tsukamoto et al. also teach the resin black matrix is suitable as a light shielding film of a

Tsukamoto et al. also teach the resin black matrix is suitable as a light shielding film of a color filter (see, for example, abstract).

Although Tsukamoto et al. do mention employing the solvent in the black coating composition, they do not mention its properties in the black coating composition as recited in claim 3. Tsukamoto et al. also do not mention the specific amounts or values of materials required by claims 1-4, 8-15, and 19-22.

As to the properties of the solvent in the black coating composition, Tsukamoto et al. teach the same black composition and solvent made by the same process.

Therefore, the black coating composition comprising the solvent taught by Tsuakmoto et al. and the claimed product are identical or substantially identical in its structure, function, and property, such as those claimed (see MPEP § 2112.01).

Additionally, as indicated above, the x-ray intensity ratio R, I₁-I₃, the optical values, and the weight ratio disclosed by Tsukamoto et al. overlap with all the claimed values and ranges. Therefore, the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made, since it has been held that choosing the overlapping portion, of the ranges taught by Tsukamoto et al., and the range claimed by the applicant, has been held to be a *prima facie* case of obviousness, see *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

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 Claims 5-7 and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukamoto et al. (Machine Translation of JP 2000-143985) as applied to claims 1-4, 8-15, and 19-25 above, and further in view of Hedaya et al. (US 4,208,492).

The disclosure with respect to Tsukamoto et al. is discussed above. They do not mention the specific siloxane compound as required by the claims.

However, Hedaya et al. disclose employing a siloxane polymer compounded with other fillers and additives useful for a wide variety of applications, including articles and among other things, which exhibits good elastomeric properties (such as low modulus good tensile strength and elongation, good resilience, thermal stability, solvent resistance) and has the formula (Col 1, lines 15-25, Col. 3, lines 5-10, and Col. 5, lines 45-51):

 $(R^3)(R^3)N-C(=0)-(R^2)(N)-(R^1)(R^2)Si-[O-(R^1)(R^2)Si]_D-(R^2)N-C(=0)-(R^3)(R^3)N.$ The above formula corresponds to the claimed formula from right to left, wherein p value of 0-4 corresponds to n, R^1-R^2 is the same as the claimed R^1 and R^3-R^6 , representing alkyl groups (such as methyl or ethyl), and R^3 corresponds to the claimed tetramethylene bonds, representing alkylene groups (Col. 3, line 40-Col. 4, line 40). The above formula also contains amide bond and an ester bond, which corresponds to the claimed R^2 (Col. 5, lines 45-50).

Given the above teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ the siloxane polymer of Hedaya et al. compounded with other fillers and additives taught by Tsukamoto et al. to produce a wide variety of applications, such as articles and among other things, which exhibits good elastomeric properties.

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including low modulus good tensile strength and elongation, good resilience, thermal stability, solvent resistance.

Conclusion

 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hannah Pak whose telephone number is (571) 270-5456. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - alternating Fridays (7:30 am - 5 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan can be reached on 571-272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Examiner Art Unit 1796

/HP/

/Vasu Jagannathan/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1796